Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Mrs. Britton exhibited a collection of mosses from Bermuda, and stated that they included to date 20 genera and 25 species. There had been previously recorded by the Challenger Expedition 5 genera and 8 species one of which, *Trichostomum bermudianum* Mitt., is reported as being endemic and widely distributed on rocks. This last trip has added a new species of *Thuidium* and Mr. Williams reports, in his revision of *Campylopus* for North American Flora another endemic species. This is a large showy plant, thus far only found sterile.

There are a number of common species, such as *Funaria hygrometrica*, *Weisia viridula*, *Tortula agraria*, *Leucobryum glaucum*, *Sphagnum magellanicum* and *Sphagnum trinitense*.

Of the rarer mosses, most of them also occur in Florida, including *Gyroweisia Barbula*, *Syrrhopodon floridanus*, *Fissidens Garberi*, *Cyclodictyon varians*, *Isopterygium micans*, *Anomodon rostratus* and *Amblystegium varium*.

Perhaps the rarest moss is *Rhacopilum tomentosum*.

Of the hepatics, those listed by Dr. Evans in the Bull. Torrey Club 33: 129–135, 1906, include 20 genera and 22 species, of which only 1 is endemic (*Crossotolejeunea bermudiana*).

Mr. Brown and Professor Bristol contributed further interesting information regarding the flora of these islands.

Meeting adjourned.

B. O. Dodge,
*Secretary*

## NEWS ITEMS

We regret to record the death on December 14, 1912, of Miss Jane R. Torrey, the oldest daughter of the late Dr. John Torrey, at Glenridge, N. J.

Jonathan Duell Hyatt, a former member of the Club, who was proposed for membership in November, 1873, died at his home in the Bronx on December 18, aged 87 years. He was elected a member of the Royal Microscopical Society of London in 1879. For many years he was a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the New York Mineralogical Club. He had been for years President of the Microscopical Club of New York.

Professor John W. Harshberger has been elected president of the Philadelphia Natural History Society, which holds its meetings at the Wagner Free Institute of Science, and at the last annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Forestry Association, held on December 9, he was elected a member of Council from Philadelphia County.

Professor Francis E. Lloyd, of McGill University, has been elected a corresponding member of the Centro de Sciencias, Letras, e Artes, Campinas, S. Paulo, Brazil, especially in recognition of his work on the desert rubber plant, guayule.

Professor Raymond J. Pool, of the University of Nebraska, spent fourteen weeks of last summer in continuing his studies of the vegetation of the sandhills of Nebraska. This region covers about 20,000 square miles to the north and west of the center of the state. The soil is dune sand and the topography is that of a typical dune area. The vegetation is primarily that of the prairie-grass formation, but there are associations of other unique character in addition to some of the commoner ones typical of the prairies farther east. In addition to the ecological work done about 2,000 specimens were collected for the Herbarium of the Nebraska Botanical Survey.

The attention of members of the Club is called to the annual meeting to be held on the evening of Tuesday, the fourteenth of January, at the American Museum of Natural History. At that time the reports of retiring officers will be read and an election of new officers for 1913 will be held. It is expected that the committee appointed to suggest botanists eligible to honorary membership in the Club, will report at this meeting.

Dr. Carl L. Alsberg, chemical biologist of the Bureau of Plant Industry, has been appointed chief of the Bureau of Chemistry in succession to Dr. Harvey W. Wiley.

Five members of the botanical staff at the Ohio Experiment Station resigned on December 4, the resignations taking effect on December 7. Those who resigned were E. G. Arzberger, J. B. Demaree, L. E. Melchus, J. T. Rogers, and H. R. Watts.

Dr. Arthur Hollick, who has been continuing his studies of

Alaskan fossil plants at the United States National Museum for several months, has returned to New York.

Dr. Adeline Ames, Ph.D. (Cornell, '12), has been appointed assistant forest pathologist in the Bureau of Plant Industry at Washington.

Dr. Herbert J. Webber, of Cornell University, has resigned to accept the position of director of the Citrus Experiment Station and dean of the Graduate School of Tropical Agriculture of the University of California.

We learn from *Science* (27 December) that Dr. J. M. Greenman has resigned from the University of Chicago and the Field Museum of Natural History to accept the position of curator of the herbarium at the Missouri Botanical Garden. The appointment became effective on January 1.